

AND NORTH YORK GENERAL INTELLIGENCER AND ADVERTISER.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. X. NO. 29.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 461

Business Directory.

John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT &c., &c., Stanhope, Canada
West. Stanhope Jan. 25, 1856.

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers, &c.,
Masons, Dealers in Lime, &c., &c.
Newmarket, July 7, 1857.

A. Boulton,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Con-
veyancer, &c., Newmarket.

R. Moore,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, At-
torney, Conveyancer, &c., Office—in the
New Capitole House, next to the County Council
Office, Toronto.

John R. Jones,
BARRISTER at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Office in the
Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adel-
aide Streets, Toronto.

North Richardson,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c.,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench, Of-
fice—Old St. Land, Prospect St., Patents for
Inventors, printed.

William B. Sullivan,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Soli-
citor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary
Public, &c., Office—No. 2 Toronto-st., second
door south of Post Office, Toronto, &c.,
November 4th, 1855.

James W. Severs,
ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
Conveyancer, &c., Office—Old St. Land, opposite
Court House.

Dr. Pyne,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, re-
specitively informs the public, that he has
removed his residence on Gordon St.,
opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may
be consulted at all hours, except when absent
on professional business.

T. H. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Soli-
citor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary
Public, &c., Office—No. 26 North Side of Adelaide Street, East of
Yonge Street.

Dr. Hackett,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., re-
sidence—First Brick House North of St.
Dion's, Aurora.

Walter B. Geikie, M. D.,
LICENTIATE of the Medical Board of Up-
per Canada, and recently one of the Medi-
cal officers of the Toronto General Hospital
and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Dr.
Ralph's Medical School, has returned to Amer-
ica, and re-taken his former residence on
Yonge street, where he may be consulted at
all hours, on the various branches of his pro-
fession.

A. Hunter, Esq., has to announce to
the inhabitants of Newmarket, and sur-
rounding country, that he has re-commenced
practice of his profession in all its branches
Office at his residence, Timothy Street—Con-
sultation hours from 7 to 10 o'clock, A.M.—
Newmarket, May 17, 1858.

R. Ramsey, M.D.L.M., Edinburg,
GRADUATE, with honours, of the Uni-
versity of Queen's College, Kingston, C. V.,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

RESIDENCE—BROWNSVILLE, "52
May 22nd, '61.

Hides! Hides! Hides!

The Subscriber is prepared to pay CASH
for hides.

THOMAS NIXON,
Newmarket, Dec. 29th, 1858.

International
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON,
CAPITAL—Half a Million Sterling,
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1859.

John Stokes,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in
the Court of Queen's Bench for the Com-
munities in the Queen's Bench, Office on
Yonge Street.

Wm. Mosley,
CONVEYANCER and Land Agent, Com-
munity in the Queen's Bench, Office on
Yonge Street.

John Sexton,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main
Street Newmarket. All kinds of
Watches and Clocks repaired in
order and Warranted.

George B. Hutchcroft,
WAGON, Carriage, and
Sleigh Maker, Main
Street Newmarket. All kinds
of carriages and sleighs ex-
ecuted with Dispatch.

Dr. Bentley,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
Newmarket. Office—Water Street, Post
Office Street.

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New Advertisements.

North York Electoral Agricultural Society, *et al.* *et seq.*
Whitchurch Ag. Society.—John Sildon, Glorious Sons—Wm. Thompson, Grocer Wanted.—A. Ferguson, Now is the time to buy.—R. Boyd & Son, Servant Girl Wanted.—Newmarket Era, Apprentices Wanted.—Newmarket Era, Card—W. Leadbeater.

Train, Time—Newmarket.

To commence on Monday September 2d.

Morristown Express Train do., - - - 8:42 a.m.
Mail Train do., - - - 6:26 p.m.

MOVING NORTH.

Mail Train - - - 9:10 a.m.
Express Train do., - - - 6:00 p.m.

The Newmarket Era, Friday, August 30, 1861.

King Council.

Aug. 27 1861.

The above Council met this day at Hulse's Hotel, Lloydtown Road. All the members present—the Reeve, J. P. Wells, Esq., in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

The Reeve then stated, that agreeable to instructions given at the late special meeting, the Committee appointed to visit the Reserve Moors in City Detachments, proceeded to Toronto and visited the Chamberlain. After some little trouble, they succeeded in purchasing Detachments to the value of \$4,600—due to four years—interest, payable half yearly. With regard to the business before them to-day, the principal thing was the laying of rates for school purposes and other general expenses of the Municipality, and appointing Collectors for the current year.

The Reeve and other members of Council then presented a number of petitions from Trustees of School Sections.

Moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Davis that the Council do now re-constitute itself into Committee of the whole in the petitions presented; also for the purpose of laying an Assessment to meet the contingent expenses of the corporation for the current year.—Carried.

Mr. Moore said he did not make a charge, he only made a statement of what he had heard. If Mr. Wood would fall in with the spirit of the resolution, he had no desire to press it.

Mr. Wood said the Council knew his position, and they might act as they thought proper.

The resolution was not seconded, and finally dropped.

In committee a By-Law was drafted providing for laying an assessment upon School Sections, in accordance with the larger of petitions above referred to.—The following amounts were fixed in the By-Law:

School Section No. 1 the sum of \$200.
do do 2 with W. pro. of 750
do do 3 the sum of 110
do do 4 do 20
do do 5 do 40
do do 6 do 50
do do 7 do 50
do do 8 do 50
do do 9 do 50
do do 10 do 50
do do 11 do 50
do do 12 do 50
do do 13 do 50
do do 14 do 45
do do 15 do 22
do do 16 do 23
do do 17 do 18
do do 18 do 18
do do 19 do 18
do do 20 do 18
do do 21 do 18
do do 22 do 18
do do 23 do 18

The Committee also adopted a By-Law for laying rates for Township purposes in blank:—

Mr. Moore moved, the bank be filled with \$100.

Mr. Wells considered that amount would scarcely meet all the demands against the Council. It was Mr. Moore's idea that before the money would be required, over and above \$1200, we would be obtaining funds from the sale of lands for taxes; but this would not be at their disposal until after the next meeting of the County Council. He would move an amendment to fill the blank with \$1400—this would be between \$300 and \$400 less than last year.

Mr. Moore agreed with the remarks of Mr. Davis that for all the difference it would make, they had better assess for \$200 more, and meet all demands.

Mr. Thompson thought not, and would vote for \$1200.

On motion the motion was put off, and the original motion adopted.

The Committee then rose, and the Council passed both By-Laws through their final reading.

On motion the Reeve then left the chair for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Businesses resumed. All the Council present.

Mr. Moore presented an account from Mr. R. Lodge, constable, for the sum of \$475.00, for service rendered.

Mr. Webb moved, seconded by Mr. Davis, that the above account be paid.—Carried.

Mr. Thompson asked leave to introduce a By-Law to divide the Township into two divisions, for the purpose of collecting, and to appoint collectors.

The Council then went into Committee of the whole on the same; Mr. Moore in the chair.

The blanks in the By-Law for the names of the collectors were filled with—for the southern division, John Phillips of the 9th line; and for the northern division, Mr. Joseph Lynn.

The Committee then rose, and the By-Law was read a third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Webb, that when this Council adjourns it do stand adjourned till the 13th of Nov., then to meet at Mr. Lawrence's Hotel, Lonsdale.—Carried.

Mr. Davis moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that Mr. Hillburn be heard at the bar of Council. Mr. Hillburn said last year he was pathmaster, and he was compelled to take action against a man for obstructing the highway. He do so to the advice of the Deputy Reeve of last year. The action was carried to Toronto and they failed to sustain the conviction. As a consequence, costs had been incurred; he had no objection to lose his time, but as the road was a public one, he did not feel it right to bid to lose the costs.

He undoubtedly had his reasons; he well knew that the culprits in which he had taken refuge would be added to stings, and that for 10 folks who live in glass houses to throw stones is dangerous in the extreme.

Just listen! This sir, is the only foundation. L. had for his insolent letter of the 22nd last; (2nd inst.) I suppose? What is the only foundation? Why, a few Saturday's since, a party of young men, among whom there has been much trouble in regard to who was the elector, had better be authorized to make such arrangements as will secure half yearly.

It is now publicly announced, that the Company have sent a representative to Canada (Mr. WATKIN), with instructions to urge for a new advance of seven and a half millions of dollars. He has lately been elected a Director in the Canadian Board, and these "special trains," "Prince's Cars," do, etc., furnish, we fear, but too conclusive evidence of the

success of his mission, in so far as the Government is concerned. Should the MORRISONS, ROBBINS, CRAWFORD, and FERGUSON of the House be induced, for a mess of potage, to look with pitying eyes upon their scheme, no doubt the advance will be made; and a new mortgage given to the London Bankers upon the farms of our Canadian yeomanry; but if otherwise, and the people's representatives honestly do their duty, Mr. WATKIN and the Grand Trunk will seek relief in vain, while the connection between the Government and the Company will forever be severed, and the country gradually rise above the grievous burdens under which she now labors. Haste, happy day!

the interest of the money still in the hands of the late Treasurer, and in the event of his being unable to make these arrangements, to take legal proceedings against the said Joseph Wood, for the collection of the principal." He moved this resolution from a deep sense of his obligation to the public whom he served, and not from any private motive. Mr. Wood was equitably and honourably entitled to make this good. He had had ample time to recover since the difficulty of 1857, and to indulge longer would be misplaced sympathy. If interest was paid yearly upon the amount in his hands, the tax to school would be lighter. He knew the argument that Mr. Wood was acting for the best when he met this loss; but he was responsible for that act. The money was either owing to the Council, or it was not. Besides, Mr. Wood had stated that unless he could collect this sum he was not legally bound to pay. The money had been drawn from the Bank of Upper Canada, and placed in the hands of a private shaving institution. During the time Mr. Wood had these funds in Mr. Brett's Bank, he treated it as a running account, and instead of there being \$3,000 at the time of the failure, there was only \$2,000. He was not actuated by any but the kindest feelings; but he was determined to do his duty. It would only take one-third of his yearly salary—a sacrifice he felt it was Mr. Wood duty to make.

Mr. Webb said that with respect to the charge of receiving twelve per cent for the use of the Township funds: The Trustees of Aurora had applied, being in embarrassed circumstances, for a loan of these funds. He told Mr. Irwin that he could not loan these funds; but if the Reeve or Council had no objection, he would let him have it. Mr. Phillips told him to do so—only \$100, or, perhaps, \$300. On this, when the money was paid, he told them that he did not charge interest; and Mr. Irwin said "we would have to pay it to some one," and gave it to him.

Mr. Moore said he did not make a charge, he only made a statement of what he had heard. If Mr. Wood would fall in with the spirit of the resolution, he had no desire to press it.

Mr. Wood said the Council knew his position, and they might act as they thought proper.

The resolution was not seconded, and finally dropped.

In committee a By-Law was drafted providing for laying an assessment upon School Sections, in accordance with the larger of petitions above referred to.—The following amounts were fixed in the decision of the Magistrates.—Carried.

After some further desultory conversation in reference to the question started by Mr. Moore about the Reserve money, who said all the resolution asked was just and equitable.

Mr. Wood replied by intimating that he was not prepared to make any acknowledgement, and thereby run the risk of being pushed in case of the election of an adverse Council. Besides, every action he took, the Council of that day approved; and if he had only said "give us your views in writing" instead of taking them verbally, the members of that Council would then be liable and not him. He wanted to know if the matter had been placed in that position, if this Council would have been so ready to force the payment?

Mr. Moore replied—they could suppose for any length: he wanted to know if Mr. Wood did not admit the justice of the claim, and if so, all he asked was the appropriation of about one-third of his salary.

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If the Mount Albert "Vindicator" thinks he can do far, far your real service to convince that a sense of the public interest is a part of young men's nature, that they do not shrink from laboring under a severe strain, I have been informed that the men, as known to me, are eye-witnesses to the outrage, of which he speaks, are not minus, but are ready to bear witness to the validity of my statements.

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I wish to call your attention to the grammatical construction of the quotation from "Vindicator" commencing "A few Saturday's since &c." not because I claim superiority in prose composition nor in selecting poetical phrases applicable to my subject, but for it has kindly reminded me that I lack the ability to warrant me in claiming public notice through the medium of the press, but because the author of that sentence has assumed the vocation of a critic, and very surely, as he doubtless thinks, intrusted himself as a competent judge of

Lower U. America, during Scarcity to be Inspector General; Dunnmond, Attorney General; Loranger, Solicitor General; Donkin, Receiver General and President of the Council; and Mr. Holton (if he could find a constituency,) should he present to the Government of Upper Canada, for North Waterloo. Now is there a doubt that with such names as these, a majority would be found in Parliament, from both sections, willing to serve on the Government? Would not Ryker, Cockburn, Jackson, Walsh, Ryerson, M. C. Cameron and Hooper represent such men in the west? I think they would.

There would be a majority who would be found in Parliament, from both sections, willing to serve on the Government? Would not Ryker, Cockburn, Jackson, Walsh, Ryerson, M. C. Cameron and Hooper represent such men in the west?

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Defaulter Municipalities.

In Upper Canada the following municipalities are defaulters to the Government: Port Hope, \$6,125; Niagara, \$4,826; Prescott, \$2,413; St. Catharines, \$17,104; Woodstock, \$7,783; Simcoe, for 1859, \$1,791 (amount for 1860 not established, having no assessment return); Chatham, \$3,761; and Peterborough, \$1,465. Townships:—Hope, \$3,094; Woodstock, \$5,491; Norwick, \$9,723; Ora, \$10; Windham, \$4,473; Cotes, \$1,919; London, \$4,959. Counties:—Northumberland and Durham, \$62,052; Loyal and Renfrew, \$1,166. The Upper Canada list of defaulters is not so long as that from Lower Canada.

The total arrears due in Upper and Lower Canada amount to \$200,000, and the Public Accounts' Committee recommend that payment be enforced. One arrangement in favor of the suggestion is that unless all municipalities are compelled to pay the tax of five cents in the dollar which was the compromise arrived at by Parliament, nothing will be done to those which have paid.

But what of the general question of municipal indebtedness? These areas are a bagatelle compared with the debt borne by Hamilton and other places, and the problem, how to deal with the debt, without wrong to the country or ruin to communities, must soon be presented for solution.—Leader.

The Waterloo Dinner to Foley.

Speculation has been busy, since the election of Mr. Foley, for two constituencies, as to which he would choose to serve. This question has now been set at rest, by the declaration of Mr. Foley at the recent dinner at Stratford, that he would sit for Perth.

The Waterloo correspondent of the Galt Reporter, speaking of this dinner, says: "The attendance was a large one—large in numbers and—everything else. As far as I can learn from those about me, who formed the representation from Waterloo, Foley 'excelled himself.' McDougall got rid of Washington—McGee scratched Brown with a mental cut-and-come-of gigantic dimensions—Fergusson got his gesticulations—Conan gave promise of the coming man—Stewart was shrewd—Dickson dry—and McKeane witty. There's a hotch-potch for you. The political significance of the affair I have failed to discover. It will, probably, help Foley to keep Perth, and it is now certain that he will sit for Perth. In the course of his remarks he says:—

"If my election is protested, I am bound to sit for Perth. There is no alternative but to accept the challenge of the protestants. At the next election I will again appeal to the electors of the county of Perth. You will ever find me discharging my duty to you, &c."

"This leaves the issue without a doubt, and North Waterloo will have to seek another representative."

The War

General Beauregard has abandoned his position in front of the Federal lines and has retired nearly to his old position at Manassas. We presume that we have heard the last of taking Washington. The Federalists are too strongly posted along the line of the Potomac to be assailed with any chance of success. Henceforward the rebels will probably confine themselves to defensive measures, and it will be the North which will make the advance. It will not be on Manassas, we presume, but the line of action which Gen. McClellan will take must remain a secret for some time. The autumn is approaching, the time fixed by General Scott for moving southward, and another meeting of the contending force on Virginia soil. Much will depend upon the result of the next collision. Sufferers by the war will have reason to rejoice if General McClellan is victorious. The North never can be conquered by the South, but the South may be conquered by the North. For that, if no other reason, we hope that victory, and that speedily, may await the action of President Lincoln. The further south the contest is removed, the greater the victory achieved by the North, the more rapidly will trade revive.—Globe.

GLOBETROTTER NOT COMING.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:—"There is much truth in the reports that Uriel's purpose is to leave us out of our troubles. A gentleman here, personally acquainted with Uriel, and his son, received a letter from the latter a few days ago, in which the son says he desired him to come out and take a part in the struggle now going on here for liberty, but that his father did not do the ground that ours was a family quarrel, and could not settle more easily without foreign interference than with it, and that it was based upon a political question in which the nations were not in accord, and in this settlement of which they could not become parties. These are now the views and sentiments of Uriel as expressed by his son in private correspondence of very late date."

A singular accident occurred in the steam mill of Mr. James Nye, Warwick, lately. It appears that while the proprietor and his master were at dinner, the belt which drives the "governor" slipped off its pulley, and there being nothing to check the full force of the steam, the motion of the machinery increased as much as to burst the mill-stone into fragments, which scattered in all directions, penetrating the walls, and breaking the main upright shaft in three places. The balance wheel, weighing 4,200 lbs., and 12 feet in diameter, broke into five pieces, some of which were hurled to a distance of twelve rods from the mill. The engine-room was entirely destroyed, and other parts of the building were more or less damaged. Three men were in the mill at the time of the accident, but they all escaped without injury.—Leader.

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67 Whiskey is no longer contraband. Fire thousand barrels have been permitted to leave Cincinnati for the South.

67 Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and a portion of the royal family, will leave Osborne, on the 28th of August for Ireland.

67 The London Fire Brigade are about making arrangements for a fireman's Tournament at the coming Provincial Exhibition.

67 Efforts are again being made in Toronto to secure the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, for which a parliamentary charter is granted.

67 President Davis has issued a dispatch ordering all persons who do not recognize the Confederacy to depart within forty days, under pains of being condemned as slaves and enemies.

67 Two bars of gold have reached London from Nova Scotia, being the first remittance from that quarter since the gold discoveries. It is described as of the average quality of Australia.

67 Ten cents in the dollar is the rate of assessment just struck for the Town of Brantford. The Waterloo Times says that the rate in this city for the current year will not be higher than fourteen cents in the dollar.

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67 A petition, largely signed by inhabitants of Newfoundland, is about to be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, asking for the removal of Sir Alexander Gage, as Governor General of the Island.

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67 The Canada Gazette, of Saturday last, contains a notice announcing that application will be made at the next Session of the legislature for an amendment to the charter of the Bank of Upper Canada. We suppose the intended change will be in conformity with Mr. Cass's report.

67 The Postmaster General is now in Peterborough, trying his luck for the Trent Division vacated by the decease of the Hon. Mr. Murray. The Postmaster General has moved his family from Cobourg, which has become too costly for him, to Peterborough. Poor Smith! Alas for the Coalition.

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67 A zealous man in the South writes, I am one of five ministers in one company, armed for the defense of our rights and liberties, three of whom are between fifty and sixty years of age, and that he could stay his northern brethren with clear a conscience as he could a midnight assassin. The New York Observer hopes the person may pay the \$25 he owes them before his bloodthirsty scheme is carried out.

67 It appears that Jane Ward, the woman who was tried for the murder of Mr. J. S. Hagan, at the last Assizes, has returned to her old ways. She has lately been observed by the Police having her old friends at innumerable hours of the night. All efforts for her return appear to have been futile.—British Herald.

67 COMPETING SLAVES.—An event of no importance and significance is the Senate on Monday of Mr. Thurlow's absence, during which time it is to be expected that slaves employed in any way, owing to the rebellion shall be freed by their masters. This is a very proper and sensible provision and forms a considerable step toward the final settlement of the great constitutional question.—N. Y. Tribune.

67 A Field Meeting will be held (D.V.) on the old camp ground, to Mr. Robert Atkinson's farm, West Gwillimbury, Bradford Creek, on Sunday the 1st September. Services to begin at 9 o'clock, a.m. The Rev. J. Stinton, D.D., President of the Conference; the Rev. K. Creighton, Chairman of the District; the Rev. J. S. Clarke, Cookstown, and other able ministers are expected to be present.

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LIVING IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans papers now say that their citizens never lived so cheaply or so well as since the blockade was established at the mouth of the Mississippi. Flour has fallen to a lower price than has been known for years, because none can be shipped away. Meat is so cheap that the poorest can eat three times a day. Sugar sells at minimum prices, and thus makes up for the slight advanced made upon coffee. And lastly and chiefly, the blockade has kept foreign vessels and yellow fever away, and men instead of going off with "yellow jack," and black vomit, are spared to die gloriously for their country.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

CHANCERY SALE.

LaChandy, Between William Brydon, Thomas Brydon, John Brydon, Gabriel Wells and Catharine Wells his wife.

PLAINTIFFS.

James Brydon, Thomas Reddon and Helen Reddon his wife, William Rutherford and Beatrix Rutherford his wife, Walter Brydon, Margaret Brydon, James Lloyd, William Lloyd and Margaret Lloyd, Benjamin Lloyd, Sarah Lloyd, Anna Lloyd, Walter Lloyd, Ann Lloyd, Mary Lloyd, Andrew B. Brydon, infants under the age of Twenty-two years and Elizabeth Brydon.

DEFENDANTS.

At the hour of TWO p. m. precisely, As matters in connection with the next Fall Sale will then be considered, a full and punctual attendance is required.

A. STEVENS, Pres.

E. JACKSON, Secy.

Newmarket, Aug. 29, 1861. 2-29

GROCERY WANTED!

THE advertiser wishes to rent premises to a moderate grocery business. If well situated purchase the stock in trade of an established business. Applications, stating full particulars, will be received till 10th September, only. Address, A. FERGUSON, Concord Post Office, O. W.

Concord, Aug. 29, '61. 2-29

SHARON ILLUMINATION!

WILL take place on the Evening of the 5th of SEPTEMBER, at 7 o'clock, and will be followed at 8 o'clock by the following at Eliza's o'clock, and 9 at half-past o'clock.

We despair of luxation, But receive it others comb & We of greedy inclination Joining parties into one. The our master's house is not, But attack'd by a hundred men, About a hundred acres or more, Of the same, we have to pay. The rent is to be paid, And well adapted for agricultural purpose. Upon the farm there is a good and substantial Dwelling House built of mud brick, mud brick, with stone foundation, and a Side Kitchen attached thereto. The House is about thirty six feet by twenty six feet, and the Kitchen about fourteen feet by twenty six feet.

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DEFERRED NEWS.

Oil Wells in Upper Canada.

The Montreal *Gazette* contains the following extract of a letter from Sarnia, O. W., dated the 31st July, by T. S. Hunt, chemist and mineralogist to the Geological Society, on the subject of the Enniskillen oil wells. If the produce continues anything like what it is at present, there is no doubt that a large addition to the wealth of this Province is to be made through this new found element of production:

The late discoveries in the oil region, in Black Creek, in Enniskillen, are very remarkable. Besides a great number of surface wells, i. e., wells dug from 40 to 60 feet through the soft to the rock of the country, and yielding many of them large quantities of oil, there are now numbers of wells bored in this rock to depths varying from 40 to 200 feet. In sinking this through the soft limestones and marls of the Hamilton group, irregular fissures affording oil are met with at varying and uncertain depths, but yield petroleum in quantities unexampled on the continent. The most remarkable of these wells have been opened within the last ten days, and furnish oil with considerable quantities of gas, but without any water. Some which have been opened a week (July 30) have afforded from 200 to 400 barrels of pure oil; and, after extracting this amount the well has filled up again in a few hours to the surface, and two are flowing over into the adjacent creek. It is impossible to say what amount of oil these wells will furnish if wrought continuously, but the supply seems to be enormous. Meanwhile, there are no market for the oil, and many thousands of barrels are stored up in tanks and pits awaiting purchasers. A plank road is about to be made to Wyoming station, on the Great Western Railway, thirteen miles distant. It is hoped, from recent information from England, that a good market for the oil will be opened there. The results of the last ten days in this region have surpassed the dreams of the most sanguine as to the supply of oil, and judging from present appearances the wells of Enniskillen will rival those of Burnham and Persia, which have for centuries supplied the East with petroleum.

It is worthy of remark that the oil wells of Canada are in a much lower geological formation than those of Ohio and Pennsylvania. These rise from the Upper Devonian limestones, with, perhaps the addition of the Silurian limestones, we conceive to be the source of petroleum both in Canada and the adjacent States. It is evidently connected with the undulations subordinate to the great anticlinal axis which we have traced through Western Canada, and which permit the accumulation of the oil elsewhere diffused through the rocky strata."

Reform Dinner in Stratford.

The Reform electors of Perth gave a public dinner to their new member, the Hon. H. M. Foley, in the Town Hall, Stratford, on Thursday last. "We are indebted to the report of the *Globe* for the following particulars:—The gathering was very large, numbering at least seven hundred, more than three times the number guaranteed to the hotel keeper by the Committee, and more than double the number expected by the most sanguine. As an expression of public feeling, it shows, notwithstanding the small majority by which Mr. Foley was returned, how thorough has been the defeat of Mr. Daly and the party to which he belongs.

The principal speakers of the evening were the Hon. H. M. Foley, Hon. A. Ferguson, Mr. McDougall and Mr. T. D. McGee.

After the usual loyal toasts, came the toast of the evening, to which Mr. Foley replied at considerable length. The next toast was "The Opposition Members of the Legislative Council," replied to by the Hon. Adam Ferguson. Then followed "Her Majesty's loyal Opposition in the Legislative Assembly," replied to by Messrs. McDougall, Sturton and McGee.

In the course of his address Mr. McDougall took occasion to allude to the cry of looking to Washington, so constantly brought against him, and to show that when he used the words which have been so much misrepresented he had spoken of that as a danger and an evil to be avoided. He claimed that the Opposition are the true loyal party, because they sought to remove evils in the Canadian system of Government and to secure to the people the rights to which as British subjects they are entitled.

Mr. McGee spoke of the success of the Opposition in Lower Canada; they had, he said, gained sixteen constituencies and lost six, thus having a clear gain of ten. He spoke strongly in favor of a check being placed upon the expenditure, and said that he could give a hearty support to no government which did not at the outset give such a check. He thought that Lower Canada would be willing to submit Upper Canada half way upon the representation question, and that with proper guarantees, mutually agreed upon, Lower Canadians would be found willing to adjust that question satisfactorily.

The next toast was "The new members of the Legislative Assembly: Messrs. Beattie, Cowan and Dickson," responded to by the gentlemen named.

Then followed "The electors of Waterloo," Mr. Foley, and "The ladies of Canada," all of which were appropriately responded to.

The meeting broke up after one o'clock, with cheers for the Queen, the Opposition, and Mr. Foley.—*Banquet.*

STOTSFIELD.—We paid a visit to the above-named village a few days ago, and were rather surprised to find the many improvements made in that place since our last visit, about a year ago. Amongst them we notice that A. Von Busbeck has erected and put in operation a large rake factory, the machinery of which is driven by steam. Also a splendid brick building, a private residence, belonging to Mr. E. Wissner. Mr. Wm. Lesley, Merchant, has erected two very nice dwelling houses, and Mr. H. Yoke has built a new Tap-tery, in which he is doing quite an extensive business. The spacious Laundry, known as *Boyle's*, has been purchased and is now worked by an enterprising firm.

Besides these, there is a new Orange Hall now in course of construction, and will be finished in a few weeks. We are always pleased at seeing country villages improve, especially the one of our native.—*Observer.*

YORK.—We learn that Mr. Lindsay, editor of the *Toronto Leader*, has been compelled to abandon his editorial duties in consequence of ill health. Mr. G. Shepherd, we believe, is now editing the *Leader*.

In the pulling down of some old buildings on the New Road, Chatham, England, fifty gold coins were discovered among the rubbish, some of them guineas belonging to Queen Anne's and George III's times, which sold for twenty-five shillings sterling apiece, and some of an unknown character, which the numismatists are puzzled to determine.

Amusement.

"I say Pat, what are you about sweeping out the room?" "No," answered Pat, "I am sweeping out the dirt, and leaving the room."

A young gentleman who had just married an undersized beauty, says he would have been taller, but she is made of such precious materials that nature could not afford it.

A gentleman rode up to a public house in the country, and asked, "Who is master of this house?" "I am, sir," replied the landlord; "my wife has been dead about three weeks."

The Rev. Rowland Hill used to ride a great deal, and by exercise preserved vigorous health. On one occasion when, asked by a medical friend what physician and apothecary he employed, he replied, "My physician has always been a horse, and my apothecary an ass."

A proprietor of a cotton mill, who is something of a philosopher, posted upon his factory gate the following notice: "No cigars or good looking men admitted when asked for an explanation he said, "The one will set a flame among my cotton and the other among the gals. I won't admit such inflammable and dangerous things into my establishment."

The THATCHED HEAD.—A few years ago a venerable and esteemed missionary came to England from the South Sea Islands, and being rather bald, some kind friends provided him with a wig. Upon his return to the island, the chief and others went to welcome him, and after the usual salutation, one of them said to the missionary, "You were bald when you left, and now you have a beautiful head of hair; what amazing people the English are! How did they make your hair grow again?"

"Very simple people," replied the missionary, "how does everything grow? I am not by any means傻瓜." They immediately shouted, "Oh these English people, they sow seed upon a bald man's head to make the hair grow!" One shrewd fellow inquired if he had brought any of the seed with him. "The good missionary carried on the joke for a short time, and then raised his wig. The revelation of his original head, of course drew forth a roar of laughter, which was greatly increased, when one of the natives shouted to some of his countrymen who were near, "Here, see, Mr.—his come from England with his head thatched!"

SCORCH WIT.—A little boy had lived for some time with a very penurious uncle, who took good care that the child's health should not be injured by over-feeding. The uncle was one day walking out, the child at his side, when a friend accosted him, accompanied by a greyhound, while the elders were talking, the little fellow, never having seen a dog of so size and such a texture, clasped the creature round the neck with the impassioned cry: "Oh, doggie, doggie and die ye live wi' your uncle, tat ye are seein this?"

The Horse Shoe.

FAT Fogarty went all the way from Manchester to London to "thrash" Mick Fitzpatrick, which he did, winding up the performance with the assistance of an awful horse shoe. He was detected, and brought before Mr Justice Simpkinson. The result of the examination is annexed:

Court.—Well, sir, you came here from Manchester, did you?

Pat.—Your Honor has answered correctly.

Court.—You see the complainant's head; it was cut by a sharp instrument. Do you know what cut it?

Pat.—Ain't, your Honor after saying that a sharp instrument did?

Court.—I see the complainant's head; it was cut by a sharp instrument.

Court.—You see the complainant's head; it was cut by a sharp instrument.

Court.—I see the complainant's head; it was cut by a sharp instrument.

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